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cludes that the structure of the vein and the occasional differentiation of the line of suture between the vaginant lamina and the apical wing, notably in *F. Floridanus*, proves Robert Brown's theory to have been correct. His sections and figures include six North American species of *Fissidens*, as follows: *bryoides*, *decepiens*, *incurvus*, *Floridanus*, *grandifrons* and *taxifolius*; also *Catharinea angustata*, *Polytrichum formosum*, *Pottia cavifolia*, *Barbula chloronotis*, and *Bryoxiphium Norvegicum*. The plates are excellent, and the whole study is eminently satisfactory to all students of this genus, as showing what morphology can do to help us in classification.—*E. G. Britton*.

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#### NOTE ON CINCLIDOTUS FONTINALOIDES.

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IN THE month of July, 1869, the writer made a boat voyage around the northeast coast of Lake Superior. On the 27th of that month he collected in a brook thirty miles west of Michipicoten. The gatherings were submitted to careful examination by myself, but as many species were found that I had never before seen, and, being without books, I could do nothing with them. In 1871, through Mrs. Roy, of Owen Sound, Ontario, I opened up a correspondence with Prof. James. The specimens found on the rocks in the brook were submitted to him and named *Cinclidotus fontinaloides*, but sterile.

Later I may have submitted them to Austin, and from him got the name *Racomitrium aciculare*, or I may have named them so myself; but at any rate that was the second name.

Still unsatisfied, I sent part of the original specimen to Dr. Kindberg, who named it *Grimmia apocarpa*, var. *rivularis*. Within the last month Mrs. Britton has confirmed the later determination, so that *Cinclidotus fontinaloides*, as far as the writer's specimens are concerned, has to be eliminated from the North American Flora.—*John Macoun, Ottawa, Canada, February 23d, 1900.*

[A NOTE.—A search has been made for the original specimens on which the note in Lesquereux and James' Manual was founded, but they are not to be found in the James collection. Whether they were returned to Mrs. Roy or sent to the Lesquereux herbarium, remains yet to be discovered. At any rate nothing exists in any collection thus far made to show that *Cinclidotus fontinaloides* has been thus far found in America.—*E. G. BRITTON.*]